

The People's Republic of China's Current Nuclear Potential¹

Systems	ICBM / SLBM	IRBM / SRBM	Bombers / Ground Attack Fighters	Total Nuclear Weapons	Total Tons of Weapon Material	Potential number of Weapons
	24 DF-5 (CSS-4) ICBM	60-80 DF-3A (CSS-2) IRBM	90+ H-5 (<i>IL-28 Beagle</i>)	32-48 ICBM Warheads	20 tons Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU)	1212-2000 HEU Nuclear Weapons
	8 DF-31 (CSS-9) ICBM	60 DF-21 (CSS-5) IRBM	140 H-6E/F/H (<i>TU-16 Badger</i>)	12-24 SLBM Warheads	4.4 tons Plutonium (PU)	550-1955 Pu nuclear weapons
	12-24 JI-1 (CSS-N-3) SLBM	20+ DF-4 (CSS-3) IRBM	18 H-6D (<i>TU-16 Badger</i>)	140-320+ IRBM Warheads		
		550+ DF-7 (CSS-8) SRBM	330+ Q-5 (MIG-19)	120-300+ SRBM Warhead		
		200+ DF-11A (CSS-7) SRBM		130+ Airdropped Bombs		
		160+ DF-15 (CSS-6) SRBM				
Total:	44-56 ICBM / SLBM Missiles	140-160+ IRBM 766+ SRBM	248+ Bombers 330+ Ground Attack Fighters	434-822+ Nuclear Weapons	24.4 tons of Weapons Grade Material	1762-2155 potential number of Nuclear Weapons

¹ Numbers of Weapons and Warheads compiled from the “Cox Report” from the US Congress and “The Military Balance 2003-2005” [IISS](#) The information on the amounts of nuclear material comes from the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies “China's Fissile Material Production and Stockpile”

CHINA'S MEDIUM, INTERMEDIATE, AND LONG RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE

US Designation	Chinese Designation	Range Mile/ Kilometer	Fuel-Type/ Developed	Estimated Numbers	Warhead Size	Accuracy	Suspected Targets
CSS-2	DF-3A <i>(IRBM)</i>	1,900-3,000	liqued-silo/1960	60-80	1 warhead 700kT-3mT 3 warheads 50-100kT	1,000-4,000 meters	USSR/Russia, US bases in Japan, South Korea, Guam, Diego Garcia
CSS-3	DF-4 <i>(IRBM)</i>	3,400-4,750	liqued-silo/1965	20-50	1 warhead 2-3mT	1,400 - 3,500 meters	Moscow/Russia, Japan, India, US bases in South Korea, Guam, Diego Garcia
CSS-4	DF-5 <i>(ICBM)</i>	7,500-18,000	liqued-silo/1965	24	1 warhead 2mT+	500-3,500 meters	US Homeland Europe
CSS-5	DF-21 <i>(MRBM)</i>	1,200-1,800	solid-mobile/1965	60	1 warhead 200kT-1mT	300-500 meters	Russian Far East, India, South Korea, Japan, South China Sea
CSSN-3	JL-1 <i>(SLBM)</i>	1,200-1,800	sub-launched/1967	12-24	1 warhead 200-300kt	300-500 meters	Anywhere the Xia SSBN can travel
CSS 9	DF-31	5,000-8,000	solid-mobile/1984	8	1-3 warhead ranging from 35kT to 1mT	300-500 meters~	Replacement to the DF-4
C-SS-X-5	DF-21X <i>(improved MRBM)</i>	1,200-1,800	solid-mobile / n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Improved version of DF-21
C-SS-N-X-4	JL-2	5,000-8,000	sub-launched/1984	n/a	3-4 warheads 90kT 1 warhead 250kT-1mT	500 meters~	Replacement to the JL-1
C-SS-X-10	DF-41	7,500	solid-mobile or silo/1984	n/a	1 warhead 350kT-1mT 3-6 warheads 50-100kT	700-800 meters~	Replacement for DF-5
Total				184-246	115-555mT		

Italicized represents missiles under development

Sources: Zlamay M. Khalilzad et al. The United States and a rising China: Strategic and Military Implications (RAND, Santa Monica, 1999); "Military Balance 2004-2005" International Institute for Strategic Studies Oxford October 2004; Cox Report op cit.

Accuracy for this table is measured in the missiles Circular Error Probable or the circular area within a around a given target in which at least 50% of missiles fired at that target will fall.

China is currently the only nation in the world that currently posses Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBM)

China: Trade With the US, EU, and Japan - Annual Chinese Surplus 1990 – 2004 and Estimates 2005-2025 (in US\$ Billions)

	1990 1995	1996 2000	Sub- Total	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total		2005	2010	2015	2025
Annual Trade Surplus with US	129	297	426	83	103	120	130	862		153	342	766	3,844
Annual Trade Surplus with Japan	43	96	139	27	23	19	16	224		17	22	28	46
Annual Trade Surplus with EU	60	154	214	52	54	72	89	481		98	213	508	2,893
Annual Trade Surplus with US, Japan, and EU	232	547	779	162	180	211	235	1,543		259	577	1,302	6,783

Military Expenditures 1990 – 2004 and estimates 2005-2025 (in US\$ Billions)

	1990 1995	1996 2000	Sub- Total	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total		2005	2010	2015	2025
Chinese figures defense spending	40	55	94	17	20	22	25	178		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
US Department of Defense Low Estimate	119	170	289	40	42	46	50	467		58	75	100	162
US Department of Defense High Estimate	171	242	413	56	60	65	70	664		80	112	152	280
Authors Estimate of Total Chinese Defense Spending	324	472	796	131	147	165	186	1,425		209	376	588	1,440

Statistics on Japan-China trade sourced from the Japan External Trade Organization <http://www.jetro.go.jp>, as of August 2001. 1996- 1997 data estimated assuming half the rate of increase in China's surplus, 1995 data in K.R. Holmes and J.J. Przysup, eds. *Between Diplomacy and Deterrence* (Washington: Heritage Foundation, 1997), 247.

Statistics on EU-China trade sourced from Eurostat <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>, as of March 2000. For the year 2000, data has been extrapolated from year 1999.

1998 - 2000 Statistics on United States-China Trade sourced from the US Department of Commerce International Trade in Goods and Services Report, December 2000, <http://www.ita.doc.gov>. Earlier US-China trade data from J.T. Dori and R.D. Fisher Jr., Eds. *US and Asia, Statistical Handbook 1997-1998* (Washington: Heritage Foundation, 1997), 43.

Military expenditures from US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1993-1994* (Washington: USGPO, 1995) with extrapolation after 1993 based on the reported annual growth rate of 12%.

A lower estimate produces a cumulative expenditure of \$214 billion for these years from data for 1991 through 1996, cited in Kent Calder, *Asia's Deadly Triangle* (London: Breeley Publishing, 1997), 140. Estimates made by International Institute for Strategic Studies; estimates for 1990 and 1997 assuming the same rates of growth held. Responsible estimates place PRC military expenditures even higher than the US ACDA numbers given in the chart.

China - The Mao Years, 1949 - 1976

National Events			International Events	
Date		Estimated Victims of the Regime		Date
		Deprivation of Human Rights	Killed	
1949	October - Communist Party takes control; uses repression to consolidate its power		32 to 60 million ³ form 1949 - 1956	1949
1950	January - Agrarian Reform - land is taken from 50 million "landlords", distributed to rural population	30 million ⁴	20 million - included above	1950
1953	Collectivization of Agriculture and Five-Year Plan begins - land taken from rural population			1953
1954			Chinese begins military operations against Quemoy and Matsu.	1954
1955			China proclaims Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.	1955
1956	Agricultural Collectivization includes 96% of all peasant households. May: Hundred Flowers Period begins.			1956
1957	June: "Anti-Rightist" campaign	1 million ⁵		1957
1958	February: Great Leap Forward announced August: Agricultural communes established Resulting mass starvation		China increases military operations against Quemoy and Matsu, threatens US fleet. Sino-Soviet differences become very severe; alliance ends 1960.	1958
1959-60			20 - 30 million ⁶	1959-60
1961	January: Public criticism of Mao and the Party surfaces.			1961
1962			China invades India	1962
1964			China detonates atomic device - begins producing atomic bombs	1964
1966	November: Communist Party begins the Cultural Revolution.	100 million non member of the Communist Party ⁷ 3 million Communist Party members ⁸		1966
1967	Mao instructs the military to restore order.		China tests hydrogen bomb - begins producing hydrogen bombs	1967
1968-76	Cultural Revolution continues		Chinese-Soviet political and military tensions become more severe.	1968
1969			Chinese - Soviet Military battles fought on border region. Chinese concerned about Soviet preemptive strike on its nuclear weapons facilities.	1969
1971			July: Kissinger visits China October: China takes the UN seat from Taiwan	1971
1972			February: Nixon visits China. September: Normalization with the United States and Japan.	1972
1973			Height of Chinese-Soviet military tensions; both prepare for war.	1973
1976	September: Death of Mao.			1976
Totals		134 million	62-90 million	

³ Professor Richard L. Walker, for the period 1949 - 1956, as cited Andrew J. Nathan, China's Transition (1997), page 16.

⁴ Kalyani Bandyopadhyaya, Agricultural Development in China and India, 1976, p. 45.

⁵ C.Y. Hsu, the Rise of Modern China, 5th edition (1995), p. 836.

⁶ John K. Fairbank, China: A New History (1994), p. 690 - 691.

⁷ Estimate in the 1980s by Hu Yao Bang, then General Secretary of the CCP, as cited in Nathan, op. cit. page 16.

Asia Pacific Overview of Military Forces

Country	Population*	GDP**	Total Military Personnel ^a	Army ^a	Air Force/ Naval Aviation ^a	Navy ^a
			(Active / Reserve) in thousands	Tanks ^t / Armored Vehicles ^v	Fixed Wing Combat Aircraft	(Principals ^s / Subs)
	in thousands	millions US \$ 2003				
Japan	127,333	3,567,000	239 / 47	1,020 / 990	270 / 80	54 / 16
South Korea	48,598	855,300	686 / 4,500	1,000 / 2,520	538 / 16	39 / 20
Philippines	86,241	390,700	106 / 131	65 / 455	44 / 0	1 / 0
Australia	19,913	570,300	53 / 20	101 / 738	161 / 0	11/4
Indonesia	238,452	758,100	302 / 400	365 / 634	90 / 0	17 / 2
Subtotal	520,537	6,141,400	1,386 / 5,098	1,651 / 3,069	1,103 / 96	122 / 42
ROC/Taiwan	22,749	528,600	290 / 1,657	1,831+ / 1,175	479 / 32	32 / 4
India	1,065,070	3,022,000	1,325 / 535	3,988 / 2,017	744 / 35	29 / 19
Total	1,608,356	9,692,000	3,001 / 7,290	7,470+ / 6261	2,326 / 163	183 / 65
China	1,298,847	6,670,300 ^b	2,250 / 600	8,680 / 4,500+	1,900+ / 700	63 / 69
North Korea	22,697	22,850	1,082 / 4,700	4,060 / 2,500	605 / 0	3 / 26
Total	1,321,544	6,693,150	3,332 / 5,300	12,740 / 7,000+	2,505+ / 700	66 / 95

* As of April 2004. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center Revised April 30, 2004
<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbrank.html>

** *CIA World Fact book 2004 July 2004* <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

All figured are estimates for 2003 as of May 11, 2004 and are expressed in Purchasing Power Parity or PPP

^a The International Institute of Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 2003-2004*, (London: Oxford University Press) 2003

^b Includes Hong Kong PPP 2003 (US\$212.2 bn) and Macau (US\$ 9.1 bn)

^t Tanks represent the total of both Main Battle Tanks and Light Tanks

^v Armored vehicles refers to Armored Resonances Vehicles, Armored Fighting Vehicles, and Armored Personnel carriers.

^s Principle refers to surface combat ship such as Aircraft Carriers Cruisers Destroyers and Frigates with a displacement over 1,000 tons and offensive capabilities.

⁸ Estimate by Deng Xiaoping as cited in Nathan, *ibid*.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization/ "Shanghai Pact" Alliance		
	Population (000)*	Total Active Armed Forces**
Six members as of September 23, 2003		
China	1,286,975	2,255,000
Russia	144,526	1,212,700
Tajikistan	6,863	7,600
Kyrgyzstan	4,892	12,500
Uzbekistan	25,981	55,000
Kazakhstan	16,763	65,000
<i>Mongolia (Observer)</i>	2,712	8,600
<i>India (Observer)</i>	1,049,700	1,325,000
<i>Pakistan (Observer)</i>	150,694	619,000
<i>Iran (Observer)</i>	68,278	540,000
Subtotal:	2,758,000	6,100,400
Potential future members		
Turkey	69,661	514,850
Belarus	10,300	72,940
Turkmenistan	4,775	26,000
Afghanistan	29,929	90,000
Subtotal:	114,665	703,790
Total:	2,872,665	6,804,190

Oxford University Press, 2000

* As of September 2003. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center
Revised September 23, 2003 <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbrank.html>

** *The Military Balance 2004/05*, The International Institute for Strategic Studies,

NATO COUNTRIES DATA FOR 2004

	GDP (USD Millions)*	Population (000)**	Active Duty Military Personnel***
Belgium	305,000	10,348	40,800
Bulgaria	19,900	7,824	51,000
Canada	868,000	31,630	52,300
Czech Republic	89,000	10,202	45,000
Denmark	211,000	5,387	21,180
Estonia	8,400	1,350	4,980
France	1,750,000	59,725	259,050
Germany	2,400,00	82,551	321,000
Greece	174,000	10,680	170,800
Hungary	84,000	10,120	32,300
Iceland	8,000	285	0
Italy	1,470,000	57,646	194,000
Latvia	10,200	2,321	4,880
Lithuania	18,600	3,454	13,510
Luxembourg	26,000	448	900
Netherlands	514,000	16,215	53,130
Norway	222,000	4,560	26,600
Poland	207,000	38,195	141,500
Portugal	152,000	10,191	44,900
Romania	56,900	22,200	97,200
Slovakia	32,700	5,381	20,195
Slovenia	27,400	1,964	6,550
Spain	842,000	41,101	150,700
Turkey	240,000	70,712	514,850
United Kingdom	1,800,000	59,280	207,630
United States	10,416,818	290,342	1,433,600
Total	19,552,918	845,112	3,908,555

*** *The Military Balance 2004/05*, The International Institute for Strategic Studies,
Oxford University Press, October 2004

PLAN Overview¹

Personnel

Naval Aviation	Marines	Conscripts	Total Navy
26,000	10,000	40,000	255,000

Surface Warfare	Naval Aviation	Submarine	Amphibious	Coastal
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SYSTEMS	Destroyers	Fighters	Diesel Subs (SSK)	Landing Ship Tank	Missile Boats
	2 Hangzhou (Sovremenny)	200+ J-6 (MIG 19)	35 Romeo	15 Yuting*	38+ Huangfeng / Hola
	1 LUHAI 2 Luhu	48 J-8 Finback 26 J-7 (MIG 21)	19 Ming^{R M} 4 Kilo^M	7 Yukan 3 Shan (US LST-1)	30 Houku 20 Houxin
	16 Luda ^M		3 Song 1 Wuhan^R (SSG)		5 Huang 16 Hunchuan (Torpedo)
Total	21 Destroyers	274+ Fighters	62 Diesel Subs	25 LST's	109+ Missile / Torpedo Boats

Systems	Frigates	Ground Attack Fighters	Nuclear Subs (SSN)	Landing Ship Medium	Costal Patrol Craft
	30 Jianghu ^M 8 Jiangwei II 4 Jiangwei I	30+ Q-5 (MIG 19) 20 JH-7 (MIG 21)	5 Han	22 Yulian 13 Yuhai 1 Yudeng 1 Yudao	96 Hainan 20 Haiqing 2 Haijui
Total	42 Frigates	50+ Ground Attack Fighters	5 Nuclear Attack Subs	37 Landing Ship Medium	118 Costal Patrol Craft

Systems	Merchant Fleet	Bombers	Ballistic Missile Subs (SSBN)	Landing Craft	Inshore Patrol Craft
	298 Tanker Ships 555 Dry Bulk 191 Container 913 Other	50 H-5 Medium (IL-28 Beagle) 18 H-6D Strategic (TU-16 Badger)	1 Xia 1 Golf SSB (testing vessel)	275+ LCU 10 LCAC (Hover Craft)	100 Shanghai 11 Haizhui
Total	1,954 Merchant Vessels	68 Bombers	1 Operational SSBN 1 Test vessel SSB	285+ Small Landing craft	111 Inshore Patrol Vessels

Marine Forces**

2 Brigades of PLAN Marines	1 Infantry Battalion 1 Air Defense Battalion	1 Armored Infantry Battalion 2 Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion	1 Armored Battalion 2 Artillery Battalions
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¹ Unless otherwise noted all figures come from: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, "The Military Balance 2004-2005" Oxford, England October 2004

Bold represents Russian or Soviet produced Equipment

Italics represents Systems known to be nuclear capable

* Number of units from www.globalsecurity.org

^R Modified versions of Romeo Class Submarines

^M Multiple Variations within the same class

** In addition to the regular Marine forces of the PLAN there are at least 3 PLA divisions that are trained and equipped for amphibious operations this represents an approximately 35,000 additional troops available for marine operations.